

STEEL TRUST BACK UNMASKING THE OFT. R. TRUST PLAN. TARIFF DELUSION

Charge Challenged, Gov. Wilson
Returns With Prompt and
Convincing Answer.

COUNTRY WAITED FOR CLASH.

Wondered if It Was to Produce a
Parallel of Parker Episode—More
Proof if It Is Wanted.

When the country read on the morning of Oct. 8 the charge of Woodrow Wilson before his audiences in Colorado that the steel trust is back of the Roosevelt program of trust regulation and in the same papers Colonel Roosevelt's demand for proof of the assertion it sat up and took notice. Would this produce a parallel of the famous episode of the 1904 campaign, when the colonel called Judge Parker a liar for asserting (what has been so recently proved) that the corporations were contributing to the Roosevelt campaign?

There was eager waiting for Governor Wilson's answer. It came promptly the next day in his speech at Kansas City. Concisely, convincingly and dispassionately Governor Wilson met the Roosevelt challenge, and should the controversy be pressed further the Democratic candidate will give the bull moose all he wants, for the corroboration whereof he spoke is abundant.

Wilson's Charge.

At Pueblo, the center of the western steel industry, Governor Wilson said:

"Evidence of what I am about to say comes to me by way of corroboration every day in forms that I cannot question. It is a very interesting circumstance that the United States Steel corporation is behind the third party program with regard to the regulation of the trusts.

"Now, I do not say that to prejudice you. I am perfectly ready to admit that the officers of that corporation may think that the third party is the best thing for the United States. That is not my point. My point is that these gentlemen have grown up in the atmosphere of the things they themselves have created and that the laws of the United States so far have attempted to destroy the things that they have created and that they now want a government which will perpetuate the things they have created.

"You therefore have to choose now a government such as the United States Steel corporation thinks the United States ought to have or a government such as we used to have before these gentlemen succeeded in setting up private monopoly."

Roosevelt's Challenge.

The same night at Albany, N. Y., Colonel Roosevelt upon reading reports of Governor Wilson's speech said:

"As far as I know the statement has not the slightest foundation in fact. Mr. Wilson has no business to make such a statement unless he has the proof, and if he has any proof I demand that he make it public immediately. If he has not let him retract his statement as the only manly and honorable thing to do."

Wilson's "Retort Courteous."

The next night Governor Wilson made this reply before the great audience that greeted him in Kansas City:

"I understand from the newspaper reports that Mr. Roosevelt was distressed by my suggestion the other day that the United States Steel corporation was back of his plan for controlling the trusts. He interpreted my remark to mean that they were supporting him with their money. I was not thinking about money.

"I do not know whether they are supporting him with their money or not. It does not make any difference. What I meant was that they are supporting him with their thought, and their thought is not our thought. I meant, and I say again, that the kind of control which he proposes is the kind of control that the United States Steel corporation wants.

"I am perfectly willing to admit that they think it is the best for the country. My point is that this is a method conceived from the point of view of the very men who are to be controlled and that that is just the wrong point of view from that to conceive it.

"If Mr. Roosevelt is willing to have Mr. Perkins suggest how the corporations ought to be regulated why will he not be willing to take suggestions from the same quarters as to the details of the regulation? Mark you, ladies and gentlemen, I am not discussing individuals. I know Mr. George Perkins. I have no quarrel with anything except his judgment. He does not look at these things in the way men who do not wish to accustom their minds to monopoly look at them."

There should be an immediate revision of the tariff downward. It should begin with the schedules most obviously used to kill competition and raise prices in the United States, and should be extended to every item which affords opportunity for monopoly and special advantage until special favors shall have been absolutely withdrawn and our laws of taxation transformed from a system of governmental patronage into a system of just and reasonable charges which shall fall where they will create the least burden.

Franklin Pierce Shows That Labor Is Not Benefited by Unjust Tax.

MANUFACTURER KEEPS PROFIT

Proof of Democratic Platform's Soundness Cited in Reports of Wage Investigations.

By FRANKLIN PIERCE.

For a hundred years of our history the manufacturers, believing that they received a benefit from the protective tariffs, have ingeniously devised plausible pretexts for imposing increased prices upon the necessities of life. At first they said that industry in our country was in its infancy and needed protection. When those industries had become strong and needed no aid the manufacturers invented the theory that the foreigner paid the duty. This theory was exploded, and they declared that cheap clothing meant cheap men and was not a blessing.

Driven from every one of these indefensible positions, their final and only argument left today is that the tariff is imposed upon foreign imports to enable the manufacturer to increase his profits and pay higher wages.

The Democratic platform declares that:

"In the most highly protected industries, such as cotton and wool, steel and iron, the wages of the laborers are the lowest paid in any of our industries."

Wages in Cotton Industry.

Under the existing Payne-Aldrich tariff law actual imports of cotton cloth paid in 1910 average duties of 56.4 per cent.

In 1905, when work and wage conditions in the cotton industry were exceptionally good, the wages of 202,211 cotton mill operatives in the United States—men, women and children—averaged only \$6.47 a week. The average wage for men was but \$7.71 a week, for women \$6.30 and for children, \$3.21.

As to the profits, seventeen leading cotton mills, with total capitalization of \$25,110,000 and total surplus of \$21,363,501, paid in nine years dividends averaging 22 per cent.

The cotton manufacturers turned out in 1905 \$442,451,218 worth of goods and paid in wages therefor \$94,337,695, or 21 per cent of the value of the finished product.

Extortion of Wool Tariff.

Outside of the duties on two or three commodities of comparatively little importance, the duties on woolen cloth are the highest of any in the tariff schedules. According to Senator Reed Smoot, owner of a woolen mill at Provo, Utah, and chairman of the finance committee in charge of tariff legislation in the senate, wearing apparel valued at 30 cents a pound now pays 206 2/3 per cent duty.

This and other correspondingly high duties on the manufactures of wool are made to enable the manufacturer to pay his labor an increased wage over those of foreign countries. But the duty on woolen goods is nearly five times the entire labor cost, while the American manufacturers in 1905 paid in wages only 18 per cent of the total value of their production.

At Lawrence in this most highly protected industry the laborers were obliged to strike even for a living wage. Thousands of adult males were receiving only from \$6 to \$9 a week and many only \$5 to \$6 a week. As a result of the strike the American Woolen company gave its employees slight increases in wages.

The wool tariff bill vetoed by President Taft reduced the duties on raw wool from 42.20 to 29 per cent and on manufactures of wool from \$7.65 to 48.36 per cent. Mr. Taft said he vetoed it because the proposed rates did not comply with the findings of the tariff board. Senator La Follette contradicted the president, saying that the proposed rates varied from 1 per cent lower to 11.6 higher than the tariff board's findings justified.

Low Wages in Steel.

Manufacturers of iron and steel in 1905 paid in wages only 15 per cent of the total value of their production, while the duty then would average about 45 to 47 per cent, and on all metals it now averages 34.51 per cent.

American wages are really the cheapest wages in the world when you take into account the amount of production per man. An illustration of this appears in the Stanley report, investigating the steel trust, as follows:

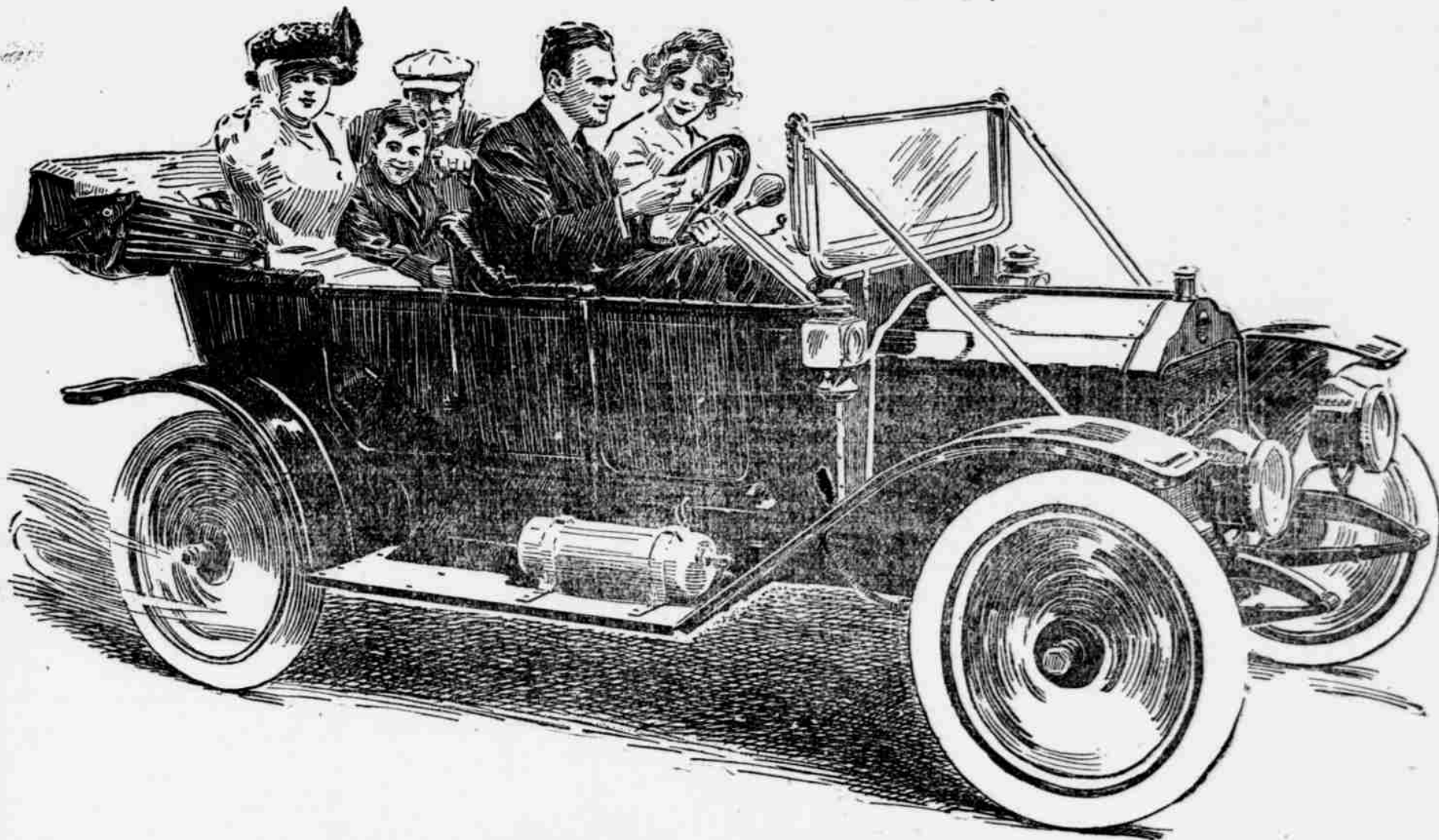
"The labor cost of producing pig iron in Pennsylvania fell from \$1.25 a ton in 1902 to 82 cents a ton in 1909, yet the realized value of the pig iron output was \$15.64 in 1902, whereas it was \$17.44 in 1909. In other words, wage-workers in 1902 got \$1.25 for producing only \$15.64 worth of pig iron and in 1909 only 82 cents for producing \$17.44 worth."

While thus treating labor the industrial combinations that have grown up under the protection of the tariff have fixed the prices of commodities at the highest point the home market would stand.

When will the laboring men of the country cast off this delusion that the tariff is for their benefit and with their votes strike down this monstrous injustice?

ARE YOU EARNING \$130.00 A WEEK

That's about what your efforts will bring if you enter the Bourbon News Big Automobile and Prize Campaign and win the handsome
**Five-Passenger Studebaker
Touring Car**



Purchased From the Bourbon Garage

10,000 EXTRA VOTES

will be given free on every dollar's worth of subscriptions turned in before next Thursday night. We guarantee that this is positively the best vote offer that will be made at any time during the contest.

No better offer will be made at any future time during the contest, so turn in the subscriptions as fast as you receive them. Then we issue the vote ballots and give them back to you so you can hold them until the close of the contest if you wish. The papers will then be started and your friends will commence to save the votes for you.

Call or write the Campaign Manager and ask him to help you start your campaign. While a great many nominations have been made, not all of these candidates will run, so you may have a good chance in your neighborhood. Ask the Campaign manager for particulars.

GET AN EARLY START

DETAILS OF AUTOMOBILE AND PRIZE CAMPAIGN.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE.

The Grand or Capital Prize offered in this great campaign is a handsome \$910 Flanders touring car—one of the best known and most reliable cars in the country. It was purchased especially for this great campaign from the Bourbon Garage and is now on display. It is a machine of superb mechanical qualities and will excite the greatest interest in every locality where the joy of automobilism is known. The desire is intense in every wide awake person to own a beautiful car that means so much personal joy and for the entertainment of family and friends. The publisher of the Bourbon News takes the greatest pleasure in being able to put such a machine in the possession of some popular person in this section as a reward for their industrious efforts during the next few weeks.

THE DISTRICT PRIZES.

The District Prizes consist of beautiful Diamond Rings and handsome Elgin Watches. They were purchased especially for this great campaign from the well known and reliable firm of Shire & Fithian.

The Diamond Rings are indeed sparkling gems of beauty and the winner of any one of them may well feel proud of them. They are perfect stones and the reputation of the above firm stand back of them.

There are two 15 jeweled Elgin Watches and two 7 jeweled Elgin Watches. The name of the Elgin Watch is so well known as a most reliable timekeeper that it is hardly necessary to give a further description of them. All of the district prizes will be on display in the window of the jewelry store of Shire & Fithian.

WHO MAY ENTER.

Any person, lady or gentleman, boy or girl, living in this section of Kentucky may enter this campaign. It costs nothing to enter or try for any of the prizes. They do not have to be subscribers to the Bourbon News in order to enter; all that is necessary is to fill out the nomination blank with your name or the name of the person you wish to enter, and bring or send it to the Campaign Dept., The Bourbon News, Paris, Ky. The nomination blank will count 1,000 votes for the party so nominated. Votes may be clipped from the paper or secured on subscriptions. The votes which appear in the News are good for 25 votes each if voted before the date of expiration printed on the coupon. Those issued on subscriptions as shown in another part of this announcement. Under the campaign arrangement, you only have to compete against the candidates in your own district to secure any of the district prizes. Candidates and their friends may secure votes and subscriptions anywhere.

HOW TO ENTER.

Fill out the nomination blank found elsewhere in this issue and send it to the Campaign Dept., The Bourbon News. Full details of the campaign and printed matter for use in getting your campaign started will be sent you.

TERRITORY OF THE CONTEST.

District No. 1—Includes all of the city of Paris.
District No. 2—Includes all of Bourbon county outside of the city of Paris and also parts of other counties adjoining.

HOW PRIZES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED.

The Grand prize—the beautiful \$910 Flanders Touring Car—will be awarded to the candidate who secures the highest vote polled in the entire campaign.

The candidate standing highest in each of the two districts after the Grand prize has been awarded, will have the choice of either a lady's or gentleman's Diamond Ring.

The candidate standing second highest in each of the two districts after the grand prize has been awarded will also have the choice of another lady's or gentleman's Diamond Ring.

The candidate standing third in each of the two districts after the grand prize has been awarded will be given the choice of a lady's or gentleman's 15 jeweled Elgin Watch.

The candidate standing fourth in each of the two districts after the grand prize has been awarded will have the choice of a lady's or gentleman's 7 jeweled Elgin watch.

All of the district prizes may be seen on display at the jewelry store of Shire & Fithian. Candidates and their friends are invited to call and inspect them.

RULES OF THE CONTEST.

The campaign is open to every white person possessing good character, residing within the limits of the territory of the contest.

Candidates and their friends may secure subscriptions anywhere. No special ballots will be issued for less than two dollars.

Candidates must be entered from the district in which they reside, and cannot move from one district to the other and retain the votes to their credit in the former district.

The campaign manager reserves the right to reject any candidate and to pass final judgment on any question which may arise.

Votes once issued cannot be changed to count for another candidate.

Candidates compete only against the contestants living in the same district as themselves for the district prizes.

The campaign manager reserves the right to make any changes or alterations in the rules and conditions that may be necessary to the best interests

of the contest.

No promise, or agreement, either written or verbal, made by agents, solicitors or representatives, other than those published in the Bourbon News will be recognized.

The rules and conditions given above are to govern the contest of The News and all candidates entering the contest agree to be governed by the rules and conditions as above set forth.

Until further notice no contestant will be allowed to poll more than a sufficient number of votes to place their standing 5,000 votes in advance of the leader of the preceding issue. For instance, if A had 1,000 votes in today's issue, you would be allowed enough to place your standing 6,000 votes in the next issue. As many subscriptions as you wish may be turned in and vote ballots will be issued and returned to you.

For rules and further details see page 7.

HOW VOTES ARE SECURED.

With every subscription to The Bourbon News (when it is asked for) is given a ballot good for a certain number of votes, according to the length of the subscription. These ballots may be held as long as desired and voted at any time up to the last day of the contest. In fact, it is well to hold back a large per cent of your vote ballots, as then no one knows how many votes you have, and are less likely to have someone who knows that you have turned in all of your subscriptions, and had the vote published, to step in the last moment and get the prize you desire. If you hold back part of your ballots no one knows, not even the contest department, for no record is kept of vote ballots issued to you, how many votes you have.

Sick headache is caused by a disordered stomach. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and correct that and the headaches will disappear. For sale by all dealers.